



The Senate's plan of apportionment is best and most workable in the long run

The suspicion has been voiced that the proposed new Oregon constitution is bogged down in the state Senate because the upper house of the legislature is loaded in behalf of a more restrictive system of apportionment that was in the document passed by the House last week. It is true members of the Senate have made some changes from the House version. It is also true that the majority of the Senate favors an apportionment plan somewhat different than the one in the present constitution.

(It's rather interesting, and surprising to some, that the constitutional proposal has progressed through the House and into the Senate at all. At the time the current legislature began its session, there was widespread belief the new constitution would die in committee. That it is still very much alive is due in large part to the determination of the chairmen of the two committees involved, and to the push exerted by House Speaker Clarence Barton.)

The apportionment of legislative seats as passed by the House is the one which is contained in the present Oregon constitution. It was placed there by constitutional amendment in the 1952 general election. It is different from the one presented to the legislature by the constitutional revision commission, which drew up the new document.

Even though they passed it on to the legislature, many members of the 17-man revision commission were not satisfied with their efforts, as those efforts involved apportionment. It sounded fine on paper, but probably would have proved unworkable in practice. The present plan is not too much better — the state's Supreme Court called part of it an "excrescence," and the Senate decided to take another look.

The plan adopted by the Senate committee is largely the one finally whipped into shape by former Governor Charles A. Sprague, a tower of strength on the commission and in Oregon public life for nearly 40 years. It would allow some additional representation to this part of the state, and other parts outside of Portland, without greatly diluting the power wielded in the legislature by the big Multnomah county bloc. On the whole, the Senate apportionment provision is preferable to the one passed by the House.

More road for the money

A special committee of the heavy equipment contractors of Oregon is working with representatives of Oregon counties in an attempt to help counties cut road-building costs. The contractors are not unaware that such a program might result in more contract work being performed on road systems, too.

The lead in developing the cooperative project was taken by the Portland chapter of the Associated General Contractors. Once primarily a lobbying and labor contract negotiation organization, the AGC in recent years in several states has been engaging in cooperative programs designed to have more road work done on contract, at fixed prices, rather than by county crews.

A significant study in the field was made a number of years ago

The Senate also made two other changes, changes which we cannot accept. Although the editor of The Bulletin served on the subcommittees which wrote the two articles involved, he disclaims any pride of authorship, and indeed would have welcomed some strengthening language by the Senate. The Senate has diluted what would have been the best bill of rights in any state constitution, keeping all the existing individual rights of Oregon citizens and strengthening some of them. And the Senate put back into the new constitution what amounts to all of the judicial article of the old.

The House already had cut much of the heart out of the judicial article, because of the protests of a small group of Oregon attorneys, who have been characterized by their fellows and others as fearful of the new judicial article because they were familiar with the old one and too lazy to learn something new.

But what the House did was nothing compared to what the Senate did. As it wound up, the Senate's constitution would have been just like our present one, rewritten to clean up the language, with a major change only in the executive branch of government.

It seems quite likely the House would accept the Senate's apportionment. If it does, it should reject Senate changes in the bill of rights and the judicial article, and both should pass the new constitution on to the people.

Quotable quotes

Despite the various measures that have been taken, the unhappy fact remains that the organization continues in a state of serious financial difficulty. — Secretary General Thant to the U.N. General Assembly's Budgetary Committee on the world organization's financial problems.

This type of wishful reporting sounds very much like Aesop's Fables. — President Francois Duvalier, on reports a plane was ready to carry him and his family from Haiti.

It is time to stand firm and back your city government, which has pledged to resist forced integration. — Mayor Art Hanes, calling on citizens of Birmingham to repudiate the agreement between businessmen and Negro leaders to desegregate stores.

by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. A total of 100 projects were put out for bid, and then withdrawn after bids were submitted, and built with what is generally known as force-account labor and equipment. In over 95 per cent of the cases the contracts would have resulted in lowered costs. The test was carried on fairly, and has been of value to a number of units of government in the intervening years.

The problem in such a program usually revolves around the methods of cost accounting used by government units. Until some standard cost accounting is used, it's impossible to compare costs between the contract and force-account methods. Once it is used, local governments usually find it's to their advantage, financially at least, to put more work out for the bid.

Washington Merry-go-round

Political clouds form for California Demos

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — It looks as if Dick Nixon is moving away from California at the wrong time.

Two weeks after his announced decision to move, the political skies have started falling down on California Democrats. It could very definitely swing that key state over to the Republicans in 1964 and could seriously endanger Kennedy's re-election.

What has happened in California politics is that two Democratic leaders have become more ambitious than the governor, both politically and pocketbook-wise. Power seems to have gone to their heads. They are:

No. 1 — Eugene Wyman, Democratic state chairman. Wyman has recently been revealed as attorney for Endo Laboratories in Los Angeles, makers of a drug called Percodol which contains a certain amount of narcotics.

The California legislature recently passed a narcotics control bill, aimed at drastically restricting the use of all narcotics, but containing an amendment which for some reason gave preference to Percodol. After two years of regulation, this amendment would permit Percodol to go off the regulation list.

When this connection between State Chairman Wyman and the company manufacturing Percodol was made public by Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles, Gov. Pat Brown and Attorney General Stanley Mosk issued statements that they knew of no improper action by Wyman. Mosk's office actually appeared in opposition to the Percodol amendment, and both Brown and Mosk are of the type that would not have permitted any skulduggery if they had known about it.

However, Wyman's father-in-law was recently appointed by the governor to the Pharmacy Control Board, and Wyman's wife is on the Los Angeles City Council. Wyman's law firm meanwhile has been expanding until it has become one of the most prosperous in southern California, and some of his clients have business before the city council of which his wife is a member.

Another Powerful Democrat

No. 2 — Jesse Uhrh, the Democratic powerhouse in Sacramento. Uhrh is now considered as powerful as Gov. Brown and sometimes shows himself to be more so. As chairman of the California State Legislature's Ways and Means Committee, Uhrh can just about decide what bill can pass the legislature. This is partly accomplished through campaign contributions, Uhrh being the chief funnel through which contributions are distributed to Democratic legislators.

Gov. Brown is now trying to pass a bill requiring the names of individual campaign contributors to be published, in line with the federal law. But Uhrh is opposed and that's that.

Uhrh is also opposed to the governor on another important point — night harness racing, now permitted in California. Gov. Brown believes that racetrack gambling is the cause of anguish, poverty, and embezzlement, and is flatly opposed to additional tracks in California.

Uhrh came to Sacramento more or less with patches on his pants, now owns a big house in Los Angeles. He operates an industrial research firm.

Significantly the White House defers to him just about as much as to Gov. Brown. When Uhrh wants patronage in Washington he usually gets it.

These are some of the factors that are switching California over to the Republicans and could make Dick Nixon sorry he is leaving his native state at this time.

Alabama Warning

Some of the best friends of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama feared Alabama was heading for race riots and three months ago warned Wallace to climb down from his fiery segregationist stand.

Barbs

The only time a traffic light is green in both directions is during the testimony of two drivers who have been in a smashup.

When Mom's trying to reduce, Dad should stick with her through thick and thin.



What tickles a dentist more than a new candy store opening in his neighborhood?

THE BULLETIN

Thursday, May 16, 1963

An Independent Newspaper

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Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879. Published daily except Sunday and certain holidays by The Bend Bulletin, Inc.

Among them were the Montgomery Advertiser and The Anniston Star, both Wallace supporters.

"The state of Alabama and its governor are going to sorrow unless the governor makes it clear there isn't going to be any violence or mob rule," wrote the Montgomery Advertiser. "The Advertiser is distressed to have to say that the governor has evaded any opportunities to make himself plain on violence. He has evaded his duty."

"The consensus of the governor's friends very definitely is that he should stay within the law and he will have to help in that regard," said Col. Harry Ayers editorially in the Anniston Star. "It is...entirely foolhardy to embark on a course that can lead only to grief and defeat."

Though Gov. Wallace told this writer, well in advance of the trouble in Birmingham, that he did not want to turn Alabama into another Mississippi, he persistently stated that he would "draw a line in the dust" beyond which integrationists could not pass and would "stand in the door to block the entry of federal troops or federal marshals or anyone else. They will have to arrest me."

Many interpreted this as meaning that if the governor resisted, others could follow his example with impunity.

My Nickel's Worth

Rep. Cannon thanked for committee help

To the Editor:

Rep. Cannon has been a member of the House Committee on Agriculture & Livestock during the Fifty-Second Session of the Legislature.

I wish to take this opportunity to publicly thank Rep. Cannon for the conscientious and sincere manner in which he served this committee. I feel the people in his district and the State of Oregon have greatly benefited from his decisions.

Sincerely,
Rep. Don McKinnis,
Chairman

Salem, Oregon,
May 6, 1963

Moon race controversy

Worth the trouble and expense?

By Richard L. Worsnop

Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The United States may fall short of its goal of landing a man on the moon before the end of the present decade. Beset by delays and mounting costs, the American lunar program has become an object of searching criticism for the first time. Many economy-minded members of Congress have begun to wonder whether the \$20 billion needed to put a man on the moon by 1970 will yield a return in national prestige, scientific knowledge, or military advantage commensurate with the expenditure.

It has been asserted that \$20 billion is too much to pay for prestige, a notoriously perishable commodity. Philip H. Abelson, editor of Science, noted recently that "Lindbergh's flight was greeted with wild enthusiasm... (but) the emotional peak was sharp and soon dissipated." He suggested that, similarly, "The first lunar landing will be a great occasion; subsequent boredom is inevitable." In Abelson's opinion, "Most of the interesting questions concerning the moon can be studied by electronic devices" at a small fraction of the cost of sending out a manned expedition.

The moon project has been defended from a military standpoint by Lt. Gen. James Ferguson, U.S. Air Force deputy chief of staff of research and technology. He said last summer that "In the old military axiom, the moon is certainly 'the high ground' — and we're always attempting to achieve the high ground from which to observe, to take action." Some civilian observers assert, on the other hand, that the moon has little or no military value. They point out that it would take from 60 to 120 hours to reach the earth from the moon — more than enough time to take defensive action.

Whether or not the moon has military potentialities, it may eventually become an invaluable scientific base. Because the moon has no atmosphere, its surface features are not subject to erosion by wind and rain. Sir Bernard Lovell, director of the Jodrell Bank Experimental Station in Great Britain, has noted that the moon "contains the untouched history of 4.5 billion years of development of the solar system."

The airless moon would also be an ideal astronomical observatory. Earth-bound astronomers, even on a cloudless night, must peer through an atmosphere that makes all their pictures fuzzy. But a small moon-based telescope would be able to probe deep into space, unhindered by

atmospheric interference.

Private industry stands to benefit from experiments conducted on the moon. Many metallurgical and chemical processes and key stages in the production of such drugs as penicillin are possible only in a partial or complete vacuum. It is expensive to create even a small vacuum on earth, but the moon offers a natural vacuum of unlimited extent. Arthur C. Clarke, a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, predicts that "Industries which today are unimaginable will spring up on the moon and ship their products back to earth."

Getting to the moon and back now, however, will be extraordinarily difficult. The project calls for rockets more powerful and guidance systems far more accurate than those now in use. Much remains to be learned, moreover, about the effects of space radiation and prolonged weightlessness on astronauts. And scientists will need to know the consistency of the lunar surface — whether it is hard, crunchy, or covered with a thick layer of dust — before they can design a spaceship that can land on and take off from the moon.

After studying three different ways of sending a manned expedition to the moon, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration chose the most complicated — lunar orbital rendezvous. Launched by a Saturn C-5 rocket, the spaceship would go into earth orbit, head for the moon, maneuver into lunar orbit, and drop a vehicle containing two astronauts to the moon's surface. The third astronaut would remain aboard the orbiting mother ship. After a day or so of exploration, the two astronauts on the moon would re-enter the land vehicle, shoot into orbit, couple with the mother ship, and crawl back inside. Then, after jettisoning the landing vehicle, the mother ship would head back to earth.

Despite the problems involved, NASA concluded that lunar orbital rendezvous offered the cheapest and quickest way of getting to the moon. The trouble is that a year of space projects preliminary to the final effort to reach the moon are at least a year behind schedule. Projects Ranger and Surveyor, designed to land a package of instruments on the moon, have not yet yielded results. Project Gemini, which will put two astronauts into orbit, also has run into difficulties. NASA administrator James E. Webb said on April 27 that "No one can forecast now when we will fly Gemini" and that the Russians would "probably be able to do a multi-manned flight around the earth a year before we will do that."

Capital Report

Knotty problems over political plums raise hackles in Oregon delegation

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Oregon's congressional Democrats are suffering from a collective headache over what used to be called political spoils.

The civil service system has eliminated all but a few federal jobs which are handed out to those who can secure the necessary backing of the party in power in Washington.

But patience wears noticeably thin and irritations break to the surface when the Oregon "ins" try to reach accord on these few jobs.

Reps. Edith Green and Robert B. Duncan are seriously considering introducing legislation to narrow the field of patronage even further by abolishing the political recommendation that for years has accompanied presidential appointment of postmasters.

Under the present system, when a vacancy occurs in a postmaster position, a political appointee is installed until a permanent postmaster is selected through a combination of civil service and political screening.

The Oregon Democrats have the state carved up so that Rep. Al Ullman handles the postmasters in his district, which covers all eastern Oregon; Mrs. Green handles those in Multnomah County; Sen. Maurice B. Neuberger handles those in the district represented by Republican Rep. Walter Norblad; and Congressman Duncan has assumed responsibility for his district, which for the past two years had been handled by Sen. Wayne Morse when it was represented in Congress by a Republican, Edwin Durno.

Duncan inherited a postmaster problem in the most sensitive place, his home town of Medford, where the local party committee recommended Marvin Madden for the postmaster position. Duncan risked party ill will at home by declining to approve Madden on grounds that he already had a public office, Jackson County clerk, to which the voters had duly elected him last fall. Duncan told the

Post Office Department to install Al Bradford, a Medford barber and personal supporter of the congressman. Bradford had served for some years on the Medford city council, a non-paying post. The postmaster position pays nearly \$9,000 a year.

While Bradford serves as acting postmaster, the Civil Service Commission will evaluate qualifications of applicants for the permanent appointment, certify three qualified applicants, and Duncan's choice of the three will inevitably get the President's nomination. Senate confirmation for this lifetime appointment would follow almost automatically under the system.

Another major Oregon postmaster position in the offing is at Salem, where Postmaster Albert C. Gregg reaches the mandatory retirement age of 70 next January. He took office during the last months of the Roosevelt administration and got his permanent appointment from President Truman.

There are reports circulating here that E. D. Spencer, chairman of the Democratic state Central Committee, may be the next Salem postmaster. Spencer already deals in stamps — the kind that housewives collect from grocery stores. The job would pay close to \$10,000.

Presumably, Spencer would be agreeable to Sen. Neuberger, who would have jurisdiction over this appointment unless Sen. Morse insists on sharing or assuming that responsibility.

Any legislation to remove the political screening from postmaster jobs would provide a fresh talking point, possibly even a contentious factor, in the Oregon delegation's patronage meetings. But Congress shows no sign of washing its hands of this patronage privilege, at least not soon.

The big bone of contention is how to arrive at recommendations to make to the Kennedy administration for jobs other than postmaster positions, notably statewide offices such as U.S. marshal, which is still held by a GOP hold-over from the Eisenhower days, Paul Kearney.

The state Central Committee recommended Burdett F. Emery, a Portland probation officer, who also was Mrs. Neuberger's choice. Mrs. Green, however, has declined to endorse Emery — not because of any opposition to him but because she doesn't want to hand over the power for patronage choice to a party agency whose members currently are not her personal loyalists. She thinks the central committee should have

submitted a slate of acceptable candidates from which the delegation might select one by majority vote.

Sen. Morse's role in patronage continues to be enigmatic. During the first two years of the Kennedy administration, he tried to avoid taking sides between Mrs. Neuberger and Mrs. Green. He had an election campaign coming up in 1962 and wanted to maintain harmony wherever possible among party loyalists of both ladies.

Recently Morse has sounded more assertive. He told an editor of the Oregon Journal last week that he thought he, as senior senator, should have veto power over the majority choice of the delegation. This caused some wry joking among delegation members about Morse's assumption of leadership through the press — but the senator has yet to demonstrate that he can carry through his ideas and either clear up or compound the headache over patronage which throbs on.

The congressional delegation, after one indecisive meeting last week plans to try again soon.

Central Oregon recreation site protection asked

The Bureau of Land Management announced today that the Department of Agriculture has filed an application to set aside 90 acres of national forest land in Central Oregon. The lands will be used for development of public recreation in the Lavacade Cave Area and an addition to the Sisters Ranger Station Administrative Site. Both the eighty acre recreation area and the ten acre administrative site are located in Deschutes County.

Stanley D. Lester, BLM Land Office manager, stated that the lands are requested to be closed to location and entry under the general mining laws subject to valid existing claims.

Recreation development is in progress on the Lavacade Cave Area. A part of the Sisters Ranger Station Administrative Site building expansion has been accomplished. Both improvements are scheduled for completion within the current 5-year period.

A detailed description of the affected land will be published in the Federal Register. It will also be posted in the BLM Land Office in Portland, the Court House at Bend, and in local post offices.

Yemen

ACROSS
1 — is one of Yemen's major ports
6 — is one of the archaeological sites
11 Mountain nymphs
13 Unruffled
14 Lease rent
15 Landed property
16 Embassy (ab.)
17 Thrusts out the line
18 Three times (comb. form)
20 Neither
21 Trial
22 Some
23 Fiber knots
25 Nearly
26 Referee (ab.)
31 Auricle
32 Spoil
33 Female saint (ab.)
34 This country is on the peninsula
37 Italian goddess
40 Fruit drink
41 Number
44 Above (poet.)
46 Genus of quadrupeds
47 Performer
48 Lady Litterate in Arts (ab.)
49 Small space
51 Small mail
53 Cards wool
54 Hebrew device
55 Billy Set
DOWN
1 Wyoming peak
2 Western state

Answer to Previous Puzzle

30 Scions of kings
34 Idolizes
35 Seat again
36 River islet
38 Microspores
39 Goddess of the moon
40 Moderate
42 Alaskan city
43 Expanse
45 Charge
47 Malt brews
50 Monosaccharide
52 Type of boat